THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Thou shalt arise, and have mercy upon Zion: for the time to favor her, yea, the set time, is come."—PSALMS.

No. 14, Vol. XXXVI. Tuesday, April 7, 1874. Price One Penny.

PEN PORTRAITS.

We referred last week to a memorial addressed to Congress by a number of people styling themselves non-Mormon voters of Salt Lake City, charging the polygamous Brigham and his zealous followers with certain crimes and misdemeanors, very unpleasant, it seems, to the non-Mormon voters. From this memorial we learn that Brigham, and his Apostles and Elders, have been guilty of the grave offence of using figurative language of a military sort in their sermons. We have from our earliest childhood considered such fighting imagery from the pulpit as something of a bore, but learn now for the first time that it is an offence against the peace and dignity of the State. If this be correct, the Right Rev. Major-General John P. Newman, and all the modern teachers of the later Christianity, are open to indictment, for they invariably represent the church as the army of the Lord, and the devil as belonging to the engineer corps, building fortifications over against the battlements of heaven.

Two-thirds of this memorial is made up of extracts from sermons full of such military figures. The other third is given to charges of abuse upon the part of the Mormon Church. In reference to these last, the oppressed and abused Mormons petition Congress to send out a committee of investigation. This the non-Mormon voters protest vehemently. They do not want these charges investigated, well knowing they cannot be sustained; and they are also well aware that any fair exhibit would show to the world their designs upon the property of others.

We have been at some pains to learn the status of these non-Mormon voters, who seem to be so full of pious zeal and patriotism. We attach the following statement from a gentleman, not a Mormon, and for some time a resident of Salt Lake City.

It did not surprise us to learn that the leading men of these indignant Christians are apostate Mormons, who approved of the Mountain Meadow massacre and all the so-called crimes, until it became their pecuniary interest to join the crusade against the Church which fostered them. They are a pretty set of fellows to make charges against others. In this case "distance lends enchantment to the view." If we had the non-Mormon voters a little nearer the seat of Gov-

ernment they would be pleading to indictments, in all probability, instead of preferring charges against others.

But here is the biographical sketch, for the truth of which we are prepared to vouch :—

Joseph R. Walker, chairman, went to Utah as a Mormon ; for years after sermons to which he now objects were preached, continued to pass as such, "Brother Brigham" ostensibly being the object of his respect, as Judge Cradlebaugh, while there, was of his aversion. His bread and butter came from the Mormons. But the army went to Utah. There were contracts to be had, and money to be made by being non-Mormon. Then Walker turned non-Mormon. His zeal for and against the Mormons has been graded with barometrical nicety, rising to Gentile and falling to Mormon, as the prospects of one and the other rose and fell. If Mormon prospects should rise, it would not surprise any one who knows him, if he were to offer to pay his Tithing.

Samuel A. Merritt, a delegate to Idaho, known among his acquaintances as "bragging Sam." His chief delight, to a good listener, is to tell how much money he has and how many women he knows, without marrying them.

R. N. Baskin. There was a funeral in Ohio and he went to Utah. He furnished the brains for the McKean crusade.

Thomas D. Brown, doubtless, often "bore testimony" to the sermons he now condemns. "Bearing testimony" and dilating on the future glory of Zion he had fondness for. But the idea crept into his brain that he was not properly appreciated. Zion's glories were too far distant for him to await them. He became a merchant, and gradually "apostatized," apostacy manifesting itself more violently as Mormon patronage decreased.

H. W. Lawrence, raised a Mormon, and, while it paid to be such, apparently a devoted one ; in fact, to strengthen his influence, took a second wife from an influential family. His character may be understood by the statement that Brigham's, Grant's, or anybody else's sermons or alleged murders never troubled him. About four years ago the co-operative mercantile stores started. His business was threatened. He and other merchants joined Godbe in a schism ; then suddenly a conception of the wickedness of the Mormons broke upon him.

Sol. Siegel, Boukofsky, Watters, Rehmke, Cohn, Kahn, Adler and Sholes are Jews, who care neither for Mormons nor Gentiles, so long as they can make money. As the Mormons generally patronize the co-operative stores, they have but little to hope from them. If they refused to join in the measures of the "ring," they would make the town unpleasantly warm for them.

A. S. Gould is known as "lying Gould." It was he whose dispatches garnished the columns of the daily papers last year, and gave frightful accounts of affairs in Utah. He was then agent for the Associated Press at that point. A lecherous rascal, who, if half be true which is rumored against him, leads a scandalous life. He is a precious fellow to worry over polygamy.

John Chislett, an ex-Mormon preacher and duplicate in conduct of Brown.

Thomas C. Armstrong and Benjamin G. Raybould, ex-Mormons. The one was Lawrence's bookkeeper, the other Walker's. They are a pair of nobodies, who expect to obtain favor by echoing their employers' charges.

C. C. Clements, who has recently been superseded as Surveyor General of the Territory.

M. B. Callahan, a small hardware dealer.

G. M. Scott, not known.

Harvey Hardy, not known.

C. C. Wallin, harness dealer, but little known ; joined the crowd for the same reasons probably as the Jews.

John Cunningham, a counterpart of Chislett.

W. P. Appleby, a low, ignorant fellow, whose ambition is to be a pliant tool of the office-holders. Raised a Mormon, but shunned by them because of his antecedents.

Dennis J. Toohy, an Irishman and blatherskite Bohemian, whose chief success has consisted in breaking down newspapers.

Thomas H. Bates, formerly engineer on Union Pacific Railroad.

R. H. Robertson, said to be a very poor lawyer.

C. W. Bennett, lawyer, don't know his reputation, a stranger.

Pat. H. Lannan, a whisky dealer and butcher, has a hard name.

Jos. F. Nounnan, broken-down banker.

W. M. Gillespie, not known.

J. C. Lawrence, a hotel-keeper, who thinks he can't afford to refuse the "ring" this favor.

Charles King, an ex-Mormon, carpenter, in the petition blossomed into an architect.

Thos. Marshall, attorney, a vain fellow, who, if he could be sold at the value he places on himself, and be bought in at his real value, might make some money.

J. M. Joelson, merchant, not known.

Mark McKimmins, liveryman, from what I have heard, the best one of the lot.

W. Haydon, a man who by an accident became a Probate Judge in Nevada, and has rejoiced ever since in the appellation. He is, in Western parlance, a "Muggins." A heavy-witted, ponderous talking man, with an owl-like expression such as Dogberry might wear.—*Washington Capital.*

THE McKEE BILL IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the National House of Representatives on the 19th of February, were unusually interesting, when the report of the Committee on Territories was presented by Mr. McKee. The importance of the Bill which vitally affects the interests of the people of Utah, is offered as a plea for publishing a full report of the debate which was preliminary to its reference to the Committee of the Whole. It will be seen that the Bill is now taken out of the hands of the Territorial Committee, and that it is virtually before the House for its consideration. It cannot be amended while before the Committee of the Whole, and no action can be taken upon it, until it shall be remanded to the House in regular session for decision. The merits of the Bill will be discussed in Committee of the Whole, which changes the character of a deliberative assembly into that of a mass meeting, when members are bound to no particular subject for the expression of their views. A vote may not be reached until late in the session, and perhaps not at all, unless Mr. McKee should prove to be a better tactician than we take him to be. The telegraph failed to announce the important fact, that the minority of the Committee on Territories, through Judge Crounse, of Nebraska, had presented a report which was offered as a substitute for the majority report. The course of the House on the substitute, which takes precedence of the majority Bill, will be considered a test of the final action of that body upon the subject.

Mr. McKee, from the Committee on the Territories, reported back the Bill (H. R. No. 2204) concerning the execution of laws in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Bill, but was interrupted by

Mr. G. F. Hoar, who said,—I desire to make a point of order on this Bill. The Bill is very long, and perhaps it may save time to make the point now, though I will reserve it until the close of the reading, if the Chair deems that course best.

The Speaker. What point does the gentleman make?

Mr. G. F. Hoar. The rule adopted by the House at the present session provides that—

Bills making appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriations to be made, shall be first discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Now, this Bill provides for a large number of new offices. For instance, in the first section it provides for the appointment of Deputy Marshals, and in the third section for the appointment of assistant District Attorneys.

It prescribes the duties of these new officers, and that "the same fees and emoluments as the District Attorney would be entitled to for the same service, shall be allowed for the services of assistant District Attorneys." Then the twenty-third section provides for the appointment of other new officers of the United States, to wit: judges and clerks of election. All these provisions peremptorily require an appropriation of money from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. McKee. The Bill makes no appropriation of money, and requires no new appropriation. A deputy Marshal or an assistant District Attorney will draw but the same pay which the Marshal or the District Attorney would have drawn. The Bill creates no new office, but merely assistants, and it makes no appropriation of money.

Mr. G. F. Hoar. There may be ten of these assistant District Attorneys trying different causes at different times, and they are all to be paid by fees from the Treasury of the United States, and an appropriation of money must be made to provide for their compensation. It must be manifest that the creation of a dozen new offices must impose additional expense upon the United States. Under this Bill the Government may be paying from the Treasury ten men, when without the Bill it would be paying but one man.

Mr. McKee. To speak more correctly, the United States will be paying for so many prosecutions—no more, no less. If an assistant District Attorney, instead of the District Attorney himself, attends to a prosecution, the assistant receives the pay instead of the District Attorney. The Bill requires no new appropriation.

The Speaker. Does the Bill authorize the appointment of any officer not already authorized by the Government of the United States?

Mr. McKee. It requires the appointment of assistant attorneys.

The Speaker. Not now authorized by law?

Mr. Potter. And assistant Marshals.

The Speaker. The point which the Chair wants to get at is this: Does the Bill create any additional office or officer for which the United States will be responsible, and which do not now exist by law?

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Eight or ten.

Mr. McKee. I say they are not new offices.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts, in making his point of order, directed attention to the twenty-third section, among others. As that section is brief, the Chair will ask the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 23. That at any general or special election held in the Territory of Utah, the election precincts shall be established and designated at least thirty days before the election. The Governor, United States Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory, shall have power to appoint one judge and one clerk of election for each election precinct in the Territory so established, and to establish such additional precincts as may be necessary to secure to the people a free and fair election, and to appoint the judges and clerks of election at such additional precincts.

Mr. G. F. Hoar. Let me make one suggestion. Will it be germane for me to move a provision specifically establishing the salary of these officers?

The Speaker. The Chair was coming to that. He will direct the Clerk to read the first section of the bill.

Mr. McKee. Right here I should like to say these are Territorial officers, and that the Government does not pay them at all.

The Speaker. The Clerk will now read a portion of the first section of the Bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the United States Marshal of Utah Territory may appoint deputies in each of the judicial districts of said Territory; said deputies shall be authorized to enter upon the discharge of their duties upon the approval of such appointments by the judge of the District Court of the district in which each is appointed.

The Speaker. The Clerk will also read a part of third section of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:—

Sec. 3. That the United States District Attorney of said Territory may also appoint assistants in each of the

judicial districts of said Territory; provided that before any such assistants shall enter upon the discharge of his duties, his appointment shall be approved by the presiding judge of the district court of the district for which such appointment is made; and said assistant shall take and subscribe to the same oath prescribed by law to be taken by the District Attorney, and said appointment, approval, and oath shall be entered upon the records of said courts.

The Speaker. The Chair directs particular attention to the following paragraph:—

The same fees and emoluments as the District Attorney would be entitled to for the same service shall be allowed for the services of assistant District Attorneys.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Mississippi, who reports the Bill from the Committee on the Territories, will observe this does actually create a large number of new offices under the authority of the United States; and although it does not designate any special salary to be paid to them except in the case just read, yet it would be perfectly germane to move as an amendment to the bill an appropriation of a sum of money specifically fixing their salaries. The rule which the House is now acting under, adopted at the beginning of this session, was intended to entirely do away with any indirect appropriation from the Treasury; and the Chair thinks this does bind and require the United States to make an appropriation of money should it become a law. The Chair further thinks an amendment to this Bill, should it be considered in the House, fixing a specific salary for the officers authorized in this Bill, would be a germane amendment which he could not rule out.

Mr. McKee. I submit to the Speaker that when a proposition is made to give salaries to these officers, then, and not till then, does this question in order arise.

The Speaker. Does the gentleman from Mississippi contemplate that all the officers provided for in this Bill shall serve without salary?

Mr. McKee. Only with such salary as is now allowed by law; that, and not one dollar more.

The Speaker. But these offices do not now exist.

Mr. McKee. An assistant Attorney can hardly be considered as an officer at all, because at all times any United States Attorney may get any other attorney to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

The Speaker. But how will it be in regard to the different judges of election precincts throughout the Territory?

Mr. McKee. They would come in under the Territorial law. There are such judges of election precincts in existence in that Territory now.

The Speaker. And they are authorized to be appointed by the United States for this purpose?

Mr. McKee. There is a provision as to who shall appoint them, and that one at least shall be appointed by the Governor, instead of allowing the Territorial Legislature to appoint them all. It merely provides for the appointment of one by the Governor, and does not change the source of their pay in any respect whatever. It does not make any change in the least respect, but merely provides, the Governor shall appoint in certain cases.

Mr. Garfield. The Committee on Appropriations now reports appropriations to pay for prosecutions by the United States District Attorneys in the Territories. Such appropriations come regularly in the Appropriation Bill, and in case any new offices are provided by this Bill, we would have, of course, to provide for an appropriation to pay for their services.

The Speaker. The Chair cannot help thinking this bill will require for its enforcement a considerable appropriation of money from the United States Treasury. Does this gentleman himself state that it would not require any appropriation?

Mr. McKee. I certainly do; and I also state that I would oppose any amendment offered to the Bill in the House which would propose any appropriation, as I would oppose any appropriation Bill to pay these officers any further salary than that which they now get. They do not get more money than the District Attorney would get for discharging these duties without the assistance of these persons.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Mississippi will pardon me for a single observation. Now all the fees go to the District Attorney up to a certain point. When he gets his salary the remainder is covered into the Treasury of the United States. The fees may amount to $100,000, but he only gets a certain amount. If he has so many assistants authorized by by law, who are to receive pay under this bill, then they are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments, and to that extent the money is taken out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Potter. They would have to be paid by appropriation either in this or some other bill.

Mr. Eldredge. I wish to make a suggestion.

The Speaker. The Chair desires to hear suggestions, because on a point of this kind he wishes to decide after the fullest deliberation.

Mr. Eldredge. I suggest that that Bill is so framed that an amendment could properly be added to it which would pay these additional officers, even if the Bill should not provide that.

The Speaker. That is what the Chair has already suggested.

Mr. McKee. Could not the same amendments be put into other bills.

The Speaker. They would not be germane. Any Bill that can be considered in the House, as against the point that it should go to the Committee of the Whole, cannot have a germane amendment made to it appropriating money. The point is whether, if this Bill is allowed to be considered in the House, an amendment affixing different salaries to the offices from what the Committee proposes is not germane. The Chair does not wish to put himself in this attitude, that a Bill shall be considered in the House, as against the point that it should have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole, and then exclude an amendment which would be obviously a germane amendment to the Bill. Suppose for one moment—and the Chair invites the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to this—suppose for one moment that where a Bill reports certain fees and emoluments to be allowed to the assistant Attorney, some gentleman proposes double those fees and emoluments, on what ground can the Chair rule that out as an amendment not germane?

Mr. McKee. Then I contend that in all cases we shall have a strict construction of this rule.

The Speaker. That is what the Chair has been trying to do for the past three months—to give a very strict construction to the rule. And the Chair begs the attention of the House to this point, that any Bill which may be legitimately considered in the House, as against the point that it shall go to the Committee of the Whole, cannot have a germane amendment appropriating money or property, and any amendment of that nature would therefore be ruled out at once. And that is one of the touchstones whereby to test the rule, that if a Bill, even against the apparent wording of the text, is open to a germane amendment, making an appropriation, the Bill becomes obnoxious to the point of order.

Mr. McKee. Then we can hardly introduce any Bill that touches in any way upon any office, but it may be ruled that it shall go to the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. The rule simply is, that the Committee of the Whole shall first discuss the Bill. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McKee] will observe that this is merely as to the process, the parliamentary process, not affecting the merits of the Bill at all. The Chair has no right to rule, and does not desire to rule in any way at all, touching the provisions of a Bill. He merely rules as to the parliamentary process to which it shall be subjected. And the Chair thinks, after having looked at the matter carefully, that this Bill is unquestionably liable to the point of order, and must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The Bill was accordingly referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Crounse. I propose to move a substitute for the Bill when it is considered in Committee of the Whole, and I ask that the substitute, which I send to the desk, may be printed.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.—*Ogden Junction.*

"AMEN, LET'S ROB SOMEBODY."

One of the most amusing efforts now being made by the remnant of Christian statesmen left over by the Credit Mobilier and North Pacific massacres, under their old prayer of "in the name of God, amen, let's rob somebody," comes in on a proposition of the Christian Saints to plunder the polygamous followers of Brigham Young.

So long as the Latter-day Saints were poor and struggling against fearful odds for a bare subsistence in a barren waste, polygamy was considered the delusion of ignorant people, and these Christian gentlemen assured us that the delusion would in time disappear before the lights of Christianity, which they, said Christians, were ordained by the Almighty to teach and not enforce.

When the Mormons succeeded in establishing a foothold near Salt Lake, and made a station where the trains of gold-driven emigrants could rest and refresh themselves—forming as it were the pivot to the fan of civilization that, spreading out over the Atlantic slope, made our western empire a great fact accomplished—the Christian Saints yet held their hands, relying upon the moral suasion organized by Christ when he established his Church and said that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. The man who would doubt the power of Gospel truth preached by these ordained and sacred advocates was no better than a heathen or an infidel.

But when these deluded followers of Brigham committed the unpardonable sin of wealth; when to their plantations, wrung from desolation's nakedness, they added silver mines of great value, it was found that Christian truths preached by the ordained were of no value, and it became necessary to back them up with bayonets and jails. Indeed our Right Reverend Major-General-Doctor John P. Newman, of the Metropolitan-Memorial-Methodist-Episcopal Church, with the chimes attached, the head-centre, the keeper of the king's conscience, the favored at court, the high, mighty sheep-shearing shepherd of the Christian flock, went out and tried conclusions with the polygamous Pratt, Orson Pratt of sacred renown, and got floored. Orson went at him hammer and tongs, and so bewildered and bedeviled John P. with weighty reasons in Hebrew, Greek and our vulgar tongue, that our great light of Methodism under the chimes was ignominiously laid on his Methodistical back, and so prone, did cry out that the patriarchs, to wit, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, were a hard lot; that Solomon was immoral, David dissolute, and old Pentateuch no better than he should be.

The moral suasion found in Gospel teaching had to be abandoned or the possessions would never be the Saints', Christian Saints'; and so a crusade was organized, and "the orthodox have taken to Apostolic blows and knocks," intending to convince the deluded of their errors by surgical operation, found in good old-fashioned persecution. To aid in this holy work the President has selected from his horde of office-seeking scoundrels the *creme de la creme*, and put them in office where their power is almost, if not quite, despotic, and the oppression exercised by these men is something startling, even in this day of usurpation and official abuse. * *

We have before us a memorial signed by forty-one Gentiles and addressed to Congress, asking for further despotic and of course unconstitutional powers, to further persecute these Mormons into the true faith, and of course into a confiscation of their property. All the cut-throats gathered in from the adjoining Territories, populated by convicts escaping punishment and criminals escaping conviction, where the revolver and bowie-knife make the only recognized law, are terribly alarmed lest the laws of Congress be not enforced. We purpose returning to this literary effort again. In the meantime let those Christian statesmen—Frelinghuysen and Co., pray God, without ceasing, for light sufficient to enable them to circumvent the Constitution and these polygamous Mormons. — *Washington Capital, Feb. 22.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

EMIGRATION.

—o—

A COMPANY will leave Liverpool in Messrs. Guion & Co.'s steamship *Montana* on the 6th of May, when those who have means of their own for through fares, &c., and wish to go at that time, can do so by being here on or before Tuesday, the 5th. All who intend going on this vessel are requested to forward their names and ages to this Office as soon as possible, to enable us to give timely information of the amount of room wanted for their accommodation on board the ship.

THROUGH FARES.

From Liverpool to Ogden, for adults	£16 2 0
For those between 8 and 12	£11 4 0
Between 5 and 8	£8 1 0
Between 1 and 5	£3 3 0
Under 1	£1 1 0

FROM OGDEN TO SALT LAKE CITY.

Adult Fare, over 12	£0 5 8
Half ,, between 5 and 12	£0 2 10

LUGGAGE.

Those who are 12 years old and upwards are allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones and 2 pounds, of luggage free; and those between 5 and 12 are allowed 50 pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds, free. No free luggage is allowed to those under five. All extra luggage will be charged 8 cents, or 4 pence, per pound, from New York to Ogden. No one will be permitted to take any luggage over the amounts allowed free, except they have money of their own to pay for its transportation from New York, as it WILL NOT be paid for by this Office, or by brother W. C. Staines, who is the Emigration Agent at New York, there being NO FUNDS at either place for paying for overweight.

All luggage should be plainly marked with the names of the owners, and Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., as a preventive against its being stolen, to facilitate its being kept in the right channel, and to aid in its recovery if lost. So far as possible the marking had better be done with paint, or lampblack and oil; but when that is not practicable, mark on leather, getting strips from shoe shops or from old boots or shoes, and fasten the marks on SECURELY with tacks, strong twine, or otherwise, as marks on paper are apt to be defaced, or torn or worn off.

Those coming forward with overweight are requested to be able to state its amount to the clerks at this Office at the time they get their tickets.

It is estimated that each person will need about ten shillings for provisions between New York and Ogden. The outfit for shipboard, such as bed, bedding, knife, fork, spoon, &c., had better be brought from home, to avoid paying more than about three shillings for tin ware, otherwise the outfit here would amount to some ten shillings or more, and then be neither so good nor comfortable.

It will save much labor and trouble to those who assist the emigrants on their arrival here, if they will, so far as convenient, book to Lime Street Station, Liverpool; and in all cases, those who wish to be met at a railway station here, must inform us at which station and what time they expect to arrive here; stating when and where they intend starting is of no use to us.

Persons expecting to come from London way are requested to learn from Prest. R. T. Burton, 20, Bishop's Grove, Ball's Pond Road, London, at what time on Tuesday, the 5th, the train with our passengers will leave Euston Station, London, and be there in time for that train.

On arriving at any station or dock here, the parties are advised to remain there with their luggage, until some one or more of their number comes to this Office for advice, unless an Elder has come with them, or they find one at the station or dock, in which case he can advise them.

ARRIVAL.—Elder Frederick Theurer arrived in Liverpool on the 31st ult., per Guion steamship *Manhattan*, from New York. Brother T. left his home in Providence, Cache valley, on the 23rd of February last, having been called to go to Switzerland on a mission. He left here on the 1st inst. for Geneva, *via* London.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE,

HELD IN BATH HALL, SHEFFIELD, SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1874.

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Utah Elders present on the Stand—President Jos. F. Smith, L. J. Herrick, R. T. Burton, John Clark, Joseph Birch, F. M. Lyman, John C. Graham, R. V. Morris, R. W. Heyborne and James T. Little.

10.30 a.m.

Congregation sang—"The morning breaks, the shadows flee," &c. Prayer by Elder Herrick. Singing—"Come all ye sons of God," &c.

Sacrament was administered by Elders Henry Parkin and Charles Parkin.

Elder Clark, President of the Sheffield Conference, read the annual financial report of the Conference; also the annual statistical report, which showed the total number of members, including officers, to be 254.

The names of the authorities of the Church in Zion were then presented to the Conference and sustained by an unanimous vote.

Elder Joseph F. Smith was sustained, by an unanimous vote, as President of the European Mission.

Elder John Clark was sustained, by an unanimous vote, as President of the Sheffield Conference.

The Presidents of the Branches, composing the Sheffield Conference, were also unanimously sustained by the vote of the Conference.

Elder F. M. Lyman then arose to address the Saints, and said that he felt they were all as one in the Church and kingdom of God. Our religion was a work of faith and good deeds. It is true, he remarked, that our Lord had died and we were thereby cleansed

from our former sin, but if men and women gained an exaltation in the kingdom of God, it would be by working for it. In alluding to the apostacy of some of the members of the Church, he said that that did not weaken his faith in the least, but rather admonished him to be diligent in all good works. In speaking on the subject of the Sacrament, he exhorted all who partook thereof to do so worthily, bearing in mind the purpose for which the ordinance was instituted, and showed the necessity of putting away evil thoughts and of holding ourselves ever ready to do good instead of evil.

Elder R. V. Morris, on rising, said that he felt it to be a pleasure, after an absence of twenty years, to return again to his native land to speak of the goodness of God to him and bear testimony of the Gospel. He knew the Latter-day Saints were engaged in the work of God, and if they only lived up to its principles they would be blessed thereby. He contrasted the religion of so-called Christendom with that of the Latter-day Saints, and said, it seemed to him that the religion of the former was observed only on the Sabbath, while the religion of the Latter-day Saints was an every day one, and not only a spiritual but a temporal one.

Elder R. W. Heyborne was pleased with the opportunity of adding his testimony to those already borne. If, said he, we put into practice from time to time the counsel given by the Lord's servants we shall be greatly blessed, but if, on the other hand, we neglect to do so, we are not entitled to the blessings promised and will not possess them. Showed that the Saints could not reasonably expect to obtain a salvation and exaltation by continuing to dwell in these lands, in opposition to the word of the Lord commanding them to gather. Men and women would be judged according to their deeds, and though they might be identified with the Truth, if they neglected their opportunities to emigrate they would be held accountable for their neglect at some future time.

Congregation sang—"Israel, Israel, God is calling," &c. Prayer by Elder John Clark.

2 30 p.m.

Congregation sang—"We thank thee, O God, for a Prophet," &c. Prayer by Elder John C. Graham. Singing.

Elder Joseph Birch, on rising, said that he had taken a great deal of notice of the different methods of worship among the numerous denominations existing at the present time, and so far as he had been able to learn, he found that they consisted of written forms and ceremonies which were exclusively the work of men. He believed that the Christian world did not worship God because they loved him, but because they feared his wrath. In contradistinction to this, the Latter-day Saints loved their religion because they loved their God. In speaking on revelation, he said, there never had been a time when God had a people on the earth but what he revealed his mind and will unto them, and if revelation was necessary in the days of Moses and the Apostles, he failed to see how the work of God could be carried on in this age or any other age, without it. He remarked that it had once been said to him that the great difficulty with the "Mormon" Church was, that it too closely resembled the original one.

Elder R. T. Burton, in speaking of the wisdom of God, said that it was not consistent with his character, or in conformity with his previous dealings with man, that He should ever have a Work on the earth and leave those who are carrying on the Work in total darkness and without the guidance of direct inspiration. Elder Burton reviewed the glaring inconsistencies improperly called religions, and showed the marked contrast between them and true religion, or the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If, said he, we should ask a teacher of one of these denominations, what we must do to be saved, we should likely be told to come to the anxious-seat, or the penitent-form, and be prayed for. Is this the answer a Latter-day Saint would give to one seeking for the Truth? No. He would answer as Peter did—"Repent and be baptized for the remission of sins," etc. As it was anciently, he said, so it is now, for "not one jot or tittle of

God's word will fall to the ground unfulfilled."

Elder L. J. Herrick said he knew the Latter-day Work to be the one foretold by ancient Prophets, and that it was not introduced to gratify the whims and fancies of man, but to save and exalt the human family. This great plan of redemption would accomplish for mankind all it proposed to do, and it would condemn all who might reject it. "Mormonism," as it was vulgarly called, had within it the principles of eternal truth, by which alone fallen humanity would be exalted, for it was written, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

After singing, by the congregation, the hymn—"Now we'll sing with one accord," etc., Elder F. M. Lyman dismissed the meeting with prayer.

6.30 p.m.

The congregation sang—"The time is nigh, that happy time," etc. Prayer by Elder Herrick. Singing—"Behold the mountain of the Lord," etc.

Elder John C. Graham on rising said, whenever he attempted to speak on the principles of the Gospel, his mind reverted to the injunction of the Savior to his Apostles—"Take no thought how or what ye shall speak, for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak. For it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." It was in this wise that the Elders now went forth to declare the words of life and salvation to the children of men, trusting in the promise of Jesus for the outpouring of the Spirit, which would bring to ther minds things past, present and to come. Elder Graham then proceeded to show how solicitous the Savior was for the salvation of mankind in that period of time, and referred to the prayer He taught his disciples, wherein they were made to say—"Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." He went on to show the character of the Gospel, from the writings of the Apostles, and quoted the words of Jesus—"And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come."

Elder James T. Little gave expression to the satisfaction he felt in meeting with the Saints. He bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel as promulgated by the Prophet Joseph Smith, and felt grateful to the Almighty for allowing him the opportunity of taking part in the momentous Latter-day Work.

Prest. Jos. F. Smith arose and said, "With the brethren who have spoken to-day, I can bear testimony to the great truths of what is commonly called 'Mormonism,' but the proper name of which is the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and with those who have expressed themselves in the same way I can say, I have great pleasure in meeting you here to-day. It has been a feast, and I can say truly that I am thankful that I have enjoyed the privilege we have had. Like those who have expressed themselves, I rejoice in the testimony which I have concerning the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith. I rejoice in the testimony of the Truth that has been revealed from heaven to man in this dispensation. I esteem it as one of the greatest privileges, and one of the most inestimable blessings that could possibly be conferred on man in his fallen and wicked condition. Jesus said, in the day in which he lived, that many had desired to live to see the day and the things which were seen by his disciples, but they died without having enjoyed that privilege. I might also say, and that truly, that many have desired to live to see this day, who have died without the privilege of doing so. There are many also who have wished that they could live to see this day who have lived to see it, and it is gratifying to me to listen to their testimonies; to hear them relate their early views and experience in regard to religion. They wished that they could have the privilege of living when there were Prophets and Apostles on the earth, and when the Lord revealed his will to the children of men. They desired, I say, to live in such a day, and prayed that, if it were possible, the Lord would lead them to a people possessing all these blessings, that they might hear the Gospel preached in its

ancient purity and simplicity, and also enjoy the gifts and blessings of that glorious Gospel. These inestimable privileges have been realized by them, and many have lived to be endowed themselves with power from on high and to be Apostles and Prophets. We have met many persons, and there are many who are living to-day who have not yet come to the knowledge of the Truth, who have, time and time again, said in their hearts, 'O, that we had lived when the voices of inspired men were heard! O, that we had lived in the days of Jesus, that we could have taken up the cross with him and been numbered among his disciples!' Or they have said in their hearts, perhaps, 'O, that we could live to see that day when the power of God shall be made manifest, and his Priesthood shall be again established on the earth!'

"Many undoubtedly are living to-day with these feelings in their hearts, and some of them, perhaps, have actually listened to our teachings, and have investigated our doctrines and, to some extent, have become acquainted with the principles which we teach, but owing to their prejudices and the traditions of their fathers, or perhaps to the influences brought to bear upon them through the nature of their circumstances, they have not the power of will, or strength of determination to forsake the traditions of their fathers, and accept the priciples which they feel in their hearts have emanated from God.

"My friends and brethren and sisters, I have lived and do live in a Gospel dispensation. You and I live in a day in which the Lord our God has set his hand for the last time, to gather out the righteous and to prepare a people to reign on this earth,—a people who will be purified by good works, who will abide the faith of the living God and be ready to meet the Bridegroom when he comes to reign over the earth, even Jesus Christ. And it is for this reason that we are gathered together, as also that we may receive more freely of knowledge from the fountain head, and drink more deeply of the streams of living water, thereby gaining greater strength and greater knowledge and experience, and be prepared for that glorious event—the coming of the Son of Man—which I believe will not be at any great distant day."

Prest. Smith, in continuing his remarks, showed how the Evil One was operating at the present time, by means of false spirits and other delusions, to deceive the children of men, and how closely similar were the works of Satan to the operations of the Almighty. He strongly testified that the Gospel was restored to the earth, and that the Latter-day Saints were the people to whom the Lord had committed the power to establish the kingdom of which Daniel, the Prophet, had spoken in prophetic language, and which was designed to "break in pieces all other kingdoms."

In illustrating the principle of faith, he said the Saints were to be a tried people and were to possess the faith of Abraham, who was ready to offer his son Isaac on the altar of sacrifice. He adverted to other subjects in connection with the everlasting Gospel, and concluded his remarks with a stirring exhortation to such as had embraced the truths which had been revealed from the heavens in the present day.

Congregation sang—"Where the voice of friendship's heard," etc. Benediction by Elder R. T. Burton.

JOSEPH MAY, jun., Clerk.

THE PULLMAN CARS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Railway reform, as we know too well, proceeds with very slow steps in this country, but we are agreeably reminded from time to time that it does actually advance. The passengers who happened to be at the St. Pancras Station on Saturday about half-past 1 o'clock, were in a position to realize this fact with unusual force. Indeed, the great, grand-roofed Midland terminus is of itself a material evidence of improvement in that portion of our

railway system which affects the personal comforts of travelers; but on Saturday there was even more remarkable proof when there drew up at the departure platform a train composed of Pullman's famous cars. It is thus reserved for an American to introduce into England the complete accommodation which has long been demanded as a positive necessity, and no one could better furnish this than the inventor of the system which is the marvel of American railway traveling. The passenger journeying from London to Liverpool, and away over the Border, will, when the necessary arrangements are complete, be able on his travels to enjoy most of the luxuries of home life in the matters of sleeping, eating and drinking, lounging, working, warmth, and light. The Pullman system claims certain advantages of a very important character, such as the saving of time by allowing of night travel without the terrible wear-and-tear which ordinary night-traveling involves; the avoidance of delay and inconvenience in changing carriages; the restriction of the society of passengers to a more select class; and the provision of responsible agents to whom can be entrusted the charge of ladies, children, and invalids on long journeys. In America they say human life is protected better in a Pullman car during a collision than in other modes of railway conveyance; but perhaps in a country like ours, where railway accidents seem to be above all law or rule, it would be prudent to leave this alleged advantage out of consideration. The other claims may, however, be reasonably allowed, for all who have used the cars in America concede that the asserted advantages are really enjoyed. We are now to have the opportunity of discovering how far the statement is correct. The Midland Railway Company have entered into a contract with the Pullman Palace Car Company for a term of years, and for the future the cars—we might say elegantly furnished saloons—which were so much marveled at and admired on Saturday will be at the disposal of such passengers as can afford to pay the extra fee which will secure them. The Pullman Company provides the cars, furnishes, serves, and keeps them in order, leaving the railway company to light, warm, and look after the carriages to the same extent as would be observed with their own rolling stock.

A short trial trip was run on Saturday from St. Pancras to Bedford—too short a journey to put the sleeping arrangements to practical test, but sufficiently long to exhibit the completeness of the comfort characterizing the Pullman system. Literally nothing seemed left to desire. Entering the train from one end you were introduced to the parlor car, a luxurious contrivance for short lines and day-travel only. It was a tastefully and richly decorated saloon, over fifty feet long, light, warm, well ventilated, and exquisitely carpeted, upholstered, and furnished. Instead of the dusty, confined leather seats to which we are accustomed, there were ranged along each side and close to the windows isolated crimson-cushioned easy chairs (eighteen in all), in which, by means of a pivot, you might swing yourself round to converse with your neighbor, or, by means of one of the thousand ingenious contrivances with which the whole train abounded, you might tilt yourself back to the proper angle of enjoyment. This disposition of seats left the centre free for passing to and fro, and allowed room, if one had been so minded, for easy promenading. Walking out towards the next saloon, you paused to inspect various snug little saloons of the private box order, in which a small family party might make themselves very happy for a few days. Then you came to the Drawing room Sleeping Car, another long, well appointed saloon, with fixed seats at the windows like short sofas, two and two, facing each other. Between them a firm convenient table could be planted, and upon one of them we were able, while the train ran at over fifty miles an hour, to write without difficulty. The tables removed, the seats lowered to meet each other became an admirable bedstead, while some beautifully ornamented and finished panels overhead, that appeared to be merely part of the sloping roof of the saloon, were unfastened, and in a moment converted into equally comfortable upper berths. By-and-by the

saloon was restored to its normal drawing-room aspect, the tables were again put up, waiters entered with snow-white cloths, pantries and anterooms were brought into operation, and there appeared a dining hall as complete in its requirements as the drawing-room and sleeping-room had been in theirs. In America, to these apartments are added hotel cars, possessing a regular kitchen and buffet, with appliances for supplying according to need either a public dinner or private banquet. The workmanship, especially the cabinet work, of these cars is beyond praise. It is American, as are the wood (finely-grained walnut) and metals, the designs and inventions. By aid of the latter, and a free use of india rubber, rattling and rumbling are reduced to a minimum; the windows and doors are framed so as to admit of no lateral motion; and the floors are double, with intervening space filled with shavings, to muffle the sound of wheels. Fresh air continually enters through fine wire gauze, which, however, excludes dust. The manifold conveniences offered to the fortunate inhabitant of the Pullman car we do not pretend to detail, but the list includes water, soap, towel, mirrors, and brushes; sofas, chairs, footstools; time tables, telegraph forms, playing cards; boot blacking, clothes brushing, and conductor and waiter sworn to attention and courtesy. Between New York and Philadelphia, business men make the car their hotel. They "turn in" hours before the train starts, and sleep on at the other end while it is shunted to a side line. They are awakened to order, make their toilet, leave their portmanteaus behind them, and go off to business, returning at night to sleep their way home to New York.—*Daily News.*

UTAH NEWS.

We have received news from Salt Lake City up to March 15th. We copy the following items from the *Deseret News*:—

We understand that the Governor has commissioned H. W. Lawrence as Territorial Treasurer, and A. S. Gould as Librarian. James Jack and W. C. Staines were respectively elected to those offices by the Legislature.

We understand that the vacancy in the Probate Judgeship of Cache County, caused by the recent demise of the late respected Judge William Hyde, of Hyde Park, has been bridged by the Governor appointing Mr. John Nelson, until the next election, which occurs in August. It is not to be presumed that the Governor had any idea that that choice would have been the choice of the people immediately concerned, for that is not the style of the Governor, for he is a great man, he is.

On the morning of March 7th, Mrs. Joseph Judson, of Fillmore, was burned to death. Her clothing accidentally took fire and before assistance could be rendered she was so badly burned that she died next morning. She was sixty-four years of age and a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, and came to Utah from there about 12 years ago. Her son, Benjamin Judson, is engineer of this office.

Yesterday (March 12), Anson Call, Esq., of Bountiful, Davis County, sent his son Israel, who is 19 years of age, to Kaysville with a wagon and a pair of horses. On his way home, when near Centreville, the young man was examining a derringer, when the charge in one of the chambers suddenly went off, the ball entering his hand on the inside, between the two middle fingers, passing in an oblique upward direction to the back of the wrist, whence it was extracted on his arrival home by Mr. David Sessions, of Bountiful.

From the Salt Lake Herald?—

The Plano *Herald*, of March 1st, announces the serious sickness, at that place, of Mr. David Smith.

We understand Salt Lake will have the pleasure of bidding good bye this morning to "Judge" Carey, who hies away to Washington to endeavor—only to endeavor, mind you—to secure the passage of the virtuous McKee's Bill, or other proscriptive legislation. It is gratifying to know the "ring" have so promptly responded to the call for means to pay the traveling and incidental expenses—hair dying included—of the "Judge." "Good bye, John, don't stay long"—or, at least, no longer than the subscription holds out.

Hon. S. A. Merritt, our respected neighbor and former Delegate in Congress for Idaho and the Utah "ring," left Thursday morning (March 12), *en route* for the Federal capital. The Colonel "has been there before," or we would offer him some judicious advice considering his youth and susceptibility. He will likely bring back the McKee Bill passed and approved in his pocket, with a gross or so of new offices to be filled by his Excellency, *a la* section 7, Organic act.

All day yesterday (March 12), flags hung at half mast from the City Hall, County Court House and the principal business houses of the city in respect to the memory of the great statesmen lying dead—Senator Sumner in Washington and ex President Fillmore in Buffalo, N. Y. It is seldom that a nation so universally grieves at the death of its citizens as does the United States at present over the loss which it has been called upon to mourn.

A letter received from Mr. George L. Farrell, of Logan, says many of the cattle and sheep in Cache County are dying, owing to the unusual depth of snow and the scarcity of hay. The snow north of Logan to beyond Franklin is not less than twenty inches deep on the level, while in the immediate vicinity of Logan it is six inches deep. The preparations for building a Tabernacle at Logan are progressing, and already much of the sand and rock that will be required are on the ground.

William Burton, who was arrested on the 28th ult., eight miles south of Parowan, on charge of killing C. Van Wambecke in American Fork Cañon, arrived at American Fork yesterday (March 12), in charge of an officer. It will be remembered that about a month ago, Van Wambecke, mail carrier in the Cañon disappeared, and it was thought he had been buried in a snow slide, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been murdered, and it is on charge of being the guilty one that Burton is held to answer. He will have a preliminary examination before Justice Hindley.

Will Judge McKean hold court in Salt Lake County, for which the County Court has made the requisite provision? This is the question, and there are legal gentlemen willing to take bets, at heavy odds, that a wagon load of acts of Congress could not make him hold court for the transaction of legitimate business, unless a special and proscriptive one could be provided for him, with summary proceedings and confiscation in view.

William Burton, who was arrested some days since in the southern part of the Territory and taken to American Fork for examination on the charge of killing C. Van Wambecke in American Fork Cañon, on the 12th February, has been committed for trial in the Probate Court of that county, at its regular term.

From the Ogden Junction:—

A postal card bearing the following message was received this morning by Mr. Wm. Driver, and is so significant in its meaning that "he who runs may read:"

"Ogden, March 11, 1874. Wm. Driver, Esq.—The ladies of Ogden, animated by a desire to conquer the demon of intemperance, and to end the sorrow of the widow and orphan, the victims of Satan's wiles, will call upon you at your store on Friday, at 12 o'clock m., and there and then unite in prayer for the conversion of sinners and the salvation of your soul. You will please prepare for our visit, and with us inhale the spirit of the Gospel. Remember Friday, at 12 o'clock sharp. Your devoted sisters in Christ, the mystic chain of the Daughters of Temperance."